JACKSONVILLE

MUNICIPAL LANDFIL

ARKANSAS

EPA ID# ARD980809941

EPA REGION 6

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 02 Loanoke County

Updated: April 28, 1997

Other Names: **Graham Road Landfill**

Site Description

Location: ● On Graham Road east of Jacksonville, Arkansas, just inside the Pulaski County line.

- North of Little Rock.
- The Rogers Road Landfill site is located

approximately 1/2 mile to the west.

Population:

• An estimated 10,000 within three miles of the site.

- **Setting:** An estimated 10,000 people draw drinking water from public and private wells.
 - A private water well is 500 feet from the site.
 - The site encompasses approximately 40 acres of an 80-acre tract of land and is used for recreational purposes such as hunting.
 - In addition to municipal waste, the drums of industrial wastes were illegally dumped in the landfill.
 - On-site soil and drums were contaminated with 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo (P) dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD), 2,4-D, 2,4,5-T, and 2,4,5-TP.

Hydrology:

- Deposits underlying the site are composed of silty clay to about 80 feet.
- Ground water and surface water flows are to the southeast.

Wastes and Volumes ——

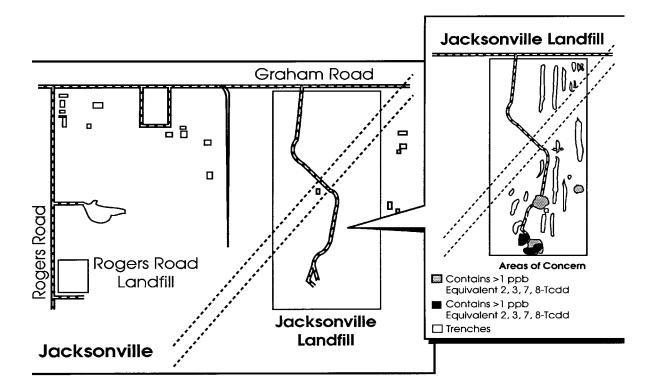
- The principal pollutants at the Jacksonville Municipal Landfill included 2,3,7,8-TCDD (dioxin), and herbicides (2,4-D, 2,4,5-T and 2,4,5-TP).
- 498 cubic yards of contaminated soil and 22 drums of hazardous materials were excavated during the site remediation.
- Contamination was confined to four isolated drum pile locations. There is no off-site contamination.

Site Assessment and Ranking —

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Site HRS Score: 29.64 Proposed Date: 01/22/87 Final Date: 07/22/87 NPL Update: No. 6

Site Map and Diagram



The Remediation Process -

Site History:

- The City of Jacksonville purchased the site in June 1960 and operated it as a municipal landfill until 1973.
- Wastes industrial and municipal were at first burned and then later dumped into unlined trenches. No cover was applied at the end of the day.
- Site was closed in July 1973 when the Arkansas Department of Pollution Control and Ecology refused to grant a landfill permit due to the high water table and poor drainage.
- In early 1986, the City of Jacksonville fenced the site to prevent public access.

Health Considerations:

- Potential for direct contact.
- Potential for contamination of residential wells.

Record of Decision ———

Signed: September 27, 1990

• The remedy selected for the Jacksonville Municipal Landfill included excavation of the on-site waste material, thermal treatment and ash disposal of this material at the Vertac Chemical Corp., capping of residual waste on-site, long term ground water monitoring and site maintenance.

Other Remedies Considered

- 1. No action
- 2. Capping
- 3. Off-site thermal destruction
- 4. Thermal destruction at landfill

Reason Not Chosen

Not protective

Not permanent, does not satisfy EPA's preference for treatment.

No commercial facility presently permitted to accept dioxin waste.

Less secure location than at landfill Vertac; not industrially zoned.

Community Involvement —

- Community Involvement Plan: Developed 11/88.
- Open houses and workshops: Open house 7/88; Update 11/88 and 3/89; Open house and Update 7/89; Update 12/89; Update 5/90; Update 6/94.
- Original Proposed Plan Fact Sheet and Public Meeting: 07/90.
- Original ROD Fact Sheet: 10/90.
- Milestones: Satellite Office Open 7/90 Continuing Community Outreach/Contact.
- RD/RA Public Meeting, 8/94
- Citizens on site mailing list: 250
- Constituency Interest: Highly organized community interest (PACCE, FUSE, ACCA, ECA, AA, NAACP, Greenpeace, JPWP, AARF). Elected officials at all levels are keenly aware of and interested in this site.
- Site Repository: Jacksonville City Hall
- Community Relations for this site are also accomplished through Vertac Chemical site outreach.

Technical Assistance Grant ———

- Original Availability Notice: 4/88, 1/92
- Letters of Intent Received:
 - 1) Jacksonville People With Pride Cleanup Coalition (JPWPCUC)
 - 2) Vertac Area Citizens Group
 - 3) Friends United for a Safe Environment
 - 4) People Against Chemically Contaminated Environment

- Grant Award: 05/18/89 to JPWPCUC
- Current Status: Grant award to JPWPCC was annulled 12/91 due to apparent conflict of interest.
- Availability re-advertised 1/92
- Letters of Intent received:
 - 1) Jacksonville Superfund Oversight Committee
 - 2) People Against a Chemically Contaminated Environment
 - 3) Jacksonville Superfund Cleanup Coalition
 - 4) Concerned Citizens Coalition (CCC)
- Final Application Received: 2/24/93
- Grant Award: 4/5/93 to CCC
- Technical Advisor selected 9/94, ECO, Inc., contract signed 12/94, terminated 12/95.
- Second Technical Advisor selected 3/96, document reviews and input to remedy selection resumed.
- Current Status: Significant effort and outreach by EPA resulted in consolidation of competing groups onto the CCC Board of Directors. All funds have now been disbursed. Grant is closed out.

Fiscal and Program Management -

- Remedial Project Manager (EPA): Kathleen Aisling, 214-665-8509, Mail Code: 6SF-LT
- State Contact: Devon Hobby (ADPC&E), 501-682-0851
- Community Involvement Coordinator (EPA): Donn Walters, 214-665-6483, Mail Code: 6SF-P
- State Coordinator (EPA): Robie Hirt, 214-665-8079, Mail Code: 6SF-AP
- Prime Contractor: RD/RA-U.S. EPA TAT Team,

Ecology & Environment

Cost Recovery:

PRPs Identified: 3Viable PRP: 3

• RI/FS Notices issued 12/87

- EPA signed the Preliminary Closeout Report and conducted a ribbon-cutting ceremony signifying construction completion on September 25, 1995.
- EPA signed the Closeout Report on April 30, 1996.
- Site is in operations and maintenance phase and will be deleted from the NPL after one more year of ground water monitoring data shows that the ground water is clean.

Benefits

- Excavation of all hazardous substances at the site has eliminated the potential for exposure to contaminants at the Jacksonville Landfill.
- Access to the site will remain restricted and the City will conduct ground water monitoring and operation and maintenance activities until at least December 1999.

• Had the site not been cleaned up, it would have continued to act as a source of soil contamination and a potential source of ground water contamination.		
• Once the site is deleted from the NPL, t	he city intends to use the land,	possibly for community purposes.
JACKSONVILLE MUNICIPAL LANDFILL	5	May 12, 1997